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psychological phenomena accompanying political development, will welcome this volume as a suggestive contribution. The critical reader will find fault with its lack of systematic organization, its looseness of expression, and the provoking ease with which nice, difficult questions are frequently ignored. Nevertheless, the book is refreshing in its point of view and in its effort to grapple with the real psychological phenomena of politics.

The author believes that good government is a result of able leaders and intelligent followers. Ability in turn is a result of heredity more than of environment. By assortive mating the more intelligent classes tend to become increasingly intelligent, while the less fortunate classes tend to augment their own stupidity. Thus the importance of selecting the ablest leaders and making them real representatives rather than mere delegates to register popular desire, on the one hand, and the elimination of the unfit from the body of the electorate on the other, becomes obvious to those who accept the author's premises.

Hope for the future of democracy amidst the complexities and strain of modern problems is therefore placed in the restoration of the principle of representative government, the restriction of suffrage, and the improvement of public administration.

If Representative Government is not to be reestablished, if the elective franchise is to be left as it is, if administrative technique is to remain at its present level, it is difficult to see how any substantial improvement can be effected in the political and social conditions of the country through the employment of Constitutional means. But if substantial improvement does not take place, nothing is more certain than this: that what the people will be called upon to undertake will not be a serious effort to reform their Government, but a desperate fight to preserve it [pp. 250-51].

The general usefulness of the volume is greatly impaired by the failure to assign names to the chapters and to provide an index.

ARNOLD BENNETT HALL

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Recent Developments in European Thought. By F. S. MARVIN (Ed.).

London: Oxford University Press, 1920. Pp. 306. \$3.00.

In this compilation of interesting essays the editor assembles a group of analyses of European thought during the period roughly represented by the years 1870 to 1914. According to the editorial Preface (18 pages),

these decades are characterized by "a falling in the barometer of temperament and imagination, but also by a grappling with realities at close quarters." The assertions are made that "soul-making" has become to an increasing degree the conscious object of human thought, and that for the healing of the world's problems a world-consciousness is needed, together with a stirring sympathy and hope for all mankind. "Soul-making," however, is not defined.

Among the important fields of European thought which are surveyed in this book are: philosophy, religion, poetry, history, political theory, economics, physics, biology, art, and music. In each realm the editor has secured the services of an authority. In the chapter on philosophic thought, Professor A. E. Taylor points out that neither philosophy nor science will be fruitfully prosecuted unless the workers in each domain understand "that their own labors are only part of a single undivided work." In discussing recent political theory, A. D. Lindsay contends that "the intricate ramifications of vast economic undertakings are but signs of a solidarity of mankind that political philosophy must recognize in all the problems it has to face."

This treatment of European thought during the recent decades is stimulating and helpful, but lacking in natural sequence and exhaustiveness. It fails to pursue a consistent course. Taken all together, however, these essays arranged in composite form within the covers of a small handbook will prove serviceable to the students of human thought.

EMORY S. BOGARDUS

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The Next War: An Appeal to Common Sense. By WILL IRWIN.
New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1921. Pp. 161. \$1.50.

"This book, by the man who of all Americans had probably the longest and most intimate acquaintance with the late War, and who earned the title, 'Ace of Correspondents,' is a demonstration by hard, cold facts of what 'The Next War' would really mean to civilization and to the human race, should the world prove insane enough to allow it to occur"—as some propagandists still seem to be more than willing that it should.

Although Mr. Irwin dispenses with footnotes and all elaborate citation of authorities, his book is nevertheless highly authoritative, accurate,